





## THE ELBA CLIPPER

Published Every Thursday Morning  
R. C. Bryan — Owner-Publisher

Entered as second class matter  
May 18, 1905, at the Post Office  
at Elba, Alabama, under act of  
Congress of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE  
One Year — \$1.50  
Six Months — .75

CASH IN ADVANCE  
"SINCE YOU DID IT, WON'T  
YOU PLEASE TELL ME HOW?"

Just how did you do it is the question frequently asked. J. T. Allen of the Goodman community when he tells his neighbors that his 1940 hog had netted more actual dollars than either his cotton or peanut crop. In answering this question, Mr. Allen points out the following things which he has used as a basis for his hog program.

1. Select sows which farrow big litters and raise them.
2. Breed sows to a good boar with a good arched back and strong feet and legs.
3. Provide mineral mixture for

Production of plenty of food and feed combined with proper attention to the soil is one of the greatest assets to national defense.

By following the program which Mr. Allen has outlined above he has been able to market \$480.00 worth of hogs from his farm this year.

In an attempt to better his hog program for 1941, Mr. Allen has recently purchased a purebred registered Duroc Jersey boar and gilt. This new breeding stock, which came from the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, is the medium type Duroc—Coffee County Vocational Farm & Home News.

REPORT OF CONDITION OF

## ELBA EXCHANGE BANK

OF ELBA  
IN THE STATE OF ALABAMA  
AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS ON DECEMBER 31, 1940

Assets and Liabilities

Loans and discounts \$149,816.68  
Overdrafts 6,000.00  
Obligations of States and political subdivisions 2,500.00  
Cash, balances with other banks, including reserve balances, 154,462.53  
Bank premises owned, none; furniture and fixtures, 1,400.00  
Real estate owned other than bank premises, 2,000.00  
Other assets 765.00  
TOTAL ASSETS \$317,034.21

Liabilities

Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations \$227,577.88  
Time deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations 38,561.59  
Deposits of States and political subdivisions 1,748.00  
Deposits of Banks 10,000.00  
Other deposits (including officers' checks, etc.) 2,804.94  
TOTAL DEPOSITS \$281,390.59

TOTAL LIABILITIES (not including subordinated obligations shown below) \$281,390.59

CAPITAL ACCOUNTS

Capital \$25,000.00  
Surplus 8,500.00  
Undivided profits 893.62  
Reserves (and retirement account for preferred capital) 1,250.00  
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTS \$35,643.62

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS \$317,034.21

\*This bank's capital consists of common stock with total par value of \$25,000.00.

MEMORANDA

Secured and preferred liabilities

Deposits preferred under provisions of law but not secured by pledge of assets 1,748.00  
Subordinated obligations: On date of report the required legal reserve against deposits of this bank was \$34,894.35  
Assets reported above which were eligible as legal reserve amounted to \$154,462.53

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank the good people, each and every one, for their kindness and help shown us during the sickness and at the death of our baby. May God bless each of you in return.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Price and Children.

GO TO CHURCH SUNDAY!

Correct—Attest: T. B. Bryan, J. C. Fleming, T. T. Rhodes, Directors.

State of Alabama, County of Coffee, ss: I, J. F. Brunson, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true and that it fully and correctly represents the true state of the several matters herein contained and set forth, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

My commission expires January 1, 1941.

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## Dr. Duncan Honored By Farm Magazine

AUBURN, Ala.—Dr. L. N. Duncan, president of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, has been honored as the Alabama "Man of the Year 1940" by the Progressive Farmer-Ruralist, Birmingham.

Writing in the January issue of the magazine, which will be mailed about January 2, Alexander Nunn, managing editor, says:

"Many a college was hard hit by the depression, both financially and in enrollment. But the situation at Auburn has become critical. Under such conditions, Luther Noble Duncan became secretary of a committee of three chosen to direct the institution's affairs. In 1935 he became president. Enrollment figures show the change:

1931-32, 2,025  
1932-33, 1,721  
1933-34, 1,948  
1934-35, 1,912  
1935-36, 2,348  
1936-37, 2,093  
1937-38, 2,914  
1938-39, 3,231  
1939-40, 3,785  
1940-41, 3,843

"In financial standing, in buildings and equipment, in teaching facilities, the college has made tremendous gains under Dr. Duncan's leadership.

Dr. Duncan has served Alabama farmers for 40 years as teacher, club leader, director of extension, and Auburn's president. The Alabama Extension Service, as developed by him after 1929, came to be known throughout the United States.

To the writer who studied these nearly 30 years ago, Farm Life Readers by Lawton B. Evans, L. N. and George W. Duncan, who remain one of the finest achievements of Dr. Duncan's career.

Other Alabama receiving similar honors in past years are M. J. Purness, John H. Bankhead and P. O. Davis.

IN MEMORY OF BABY PRICE

Our hearts were made sad on December 2nd, 1940, Monday morning, when our little baby, John, who was just eleven days old, was taken from us.

We pray that God will help us to live so that we can meet our little baby and other loved ones in that great beyond.

She leaves to mother, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Price, three brothers and two sisters. Funeral services were held Tuesday morning at the family home with Rev. G. W. Marshall officiating. The body was laid to rest in Zoar cemetery. Written by One Who Loved Her.

What and What Not to Do for Advancement (vv. 7-11).

Getting ahead, even at the expense of others, seems to have been quite the thing in our Lord's time, as it is today. Looking at that, we find a staid crowd of "grabbers," Jesus made good use of His presence at the table to express His love and friendship. Again we agree with Dr. Morgan that one should not "try to get ahead" in the way of others.

Because the place of honor is for the honorable man, and a man who struggles to get ahead in the way of others proves thereby that he is not an honorable man. Think it over!

The way up is the way down. Humility, which is so despised by the world, is precious in the sight of God, and will be rewarded by Him. The principle stated in verse 11 is and always will be true. The young man or woman who really wants to get ahead will do well to let it control both thought and deed. It is a far better rule for the New Year than any resolution you may have made—and probably forgotten by now.

III. Who and Who Not to Invite for Dinner (vv. 12-14).

Is the Lord interested in such a matter as that? Indeed He is! Everything about life concerns Him, and as a matter of fact, this is a very important point. Here an attitude toward life is revealed which is vital and fundamental.

Hospitality is a virtue highly regarded by the Bible (see such passages as Rom. 12:13; 1 Tim. 3:2; Titus 1:8; 1 Pet. 4:9). To debate it by asking only those whom we expect will ask us in return, is really to destroy it. It is not hospitality at all to limit our invitations to those who invite us. Obviously we are not to cut them off simply because they ask us. That is not the point. We are not to let that be the controlling factor.

Ask those who cannot pay you back, if you really want to get blessing out of it. There is so much love in the world that we who follow Christ have little time to be merely entertaining those who have no need. God will recompense. Dr. J. W. Brundage in The Gift of the Lesson well says, "There is a good reason not to seek recompense here; there are more enduring and valuable recompenses hereafter" (Matt. 6:14, 16-18). When we get no recompense here for the good we do, we ought rather to rejoice than be sad. It assures better recompense hereafter.

He goes on to say, "The professing church has often followed the world's method rather than Christ's (James 2:1-6)." Sad—but true. What shall we do about it?

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## Strawberries Should Be Top-Dressed Now



# The First National Bank of Opp

## OPP, ALABAMA

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF OPP INVITES YOUR ATTENTION TO THE CONDITION OF THIS INSTITUTION AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1940, ACCORDING TO THE STATEMENT PUBLISHED BELOW.

WE APPRECIATE THE CONFIDENCE THAT THE PUBLIC HAS SHOWN IN THIS BANK AND THE BUSINESS THAT THEY HAVE ENTRUSTED TO OUR CARE AND WE TRUST THAT WE HAVE SO HANDLED THEIR ACCOUNTS THAT WE WILL BE FAVORED WITH THEM FOR MANY YEARS TO COME.

WE LOOK FORWARD TO THE YEAR 1941 BEING A PROSPEROUS AND HAPPY ONE FOR MERCHANTS, FARMERS, AND BANKS, UNLESS OUR COUNTRY BECOMES INVOLVED IN THE EUROPEAN WAR.

THIS COUNTRY WILL BE FINANCIALLY PROSPEROUS AS LONG AS THE WORLD WAR LASTS, BUT WITH THE END OF THE WAR WILL COME A DAY OF READJUSTMENT FOR WHICH WE SHOULD BE PREPARED.

IT IS THE PURPOSE AND AIM OF THE OFFICERS OF THIS BANK AT THIS TIME TO PREPARE OUR INSTITUTION TO MEET THE PROBLEMS OF READJUSTMENT THAT WILL SURELY FOLLOW THE END OF THIS TERRIBLE WAR.

WE BELIEVE OUR STATEMENT WILL CONVINCE YOU THAT WE ARE CONDUCTING OUR BUSINESS IN A SAFE AND CONSERVATIVE MANNER AND THAT YOU HAVE MADE AND WILL MAKE NO MISTAKE IN DEPOSITING YOUR SAVINGS WITH US.

WE WISH EVERYONE A HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS 1941.

### CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CONDITION —Of—

## The First National Bank of Opp

OPP, ALABAMA

As of December 31, 1940

#### RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts (Including \$663.03 overdrafts)	\$ 369,717.26
State of Alabama, and other Bonds and Warrants	216,183.80
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta	5,550.00
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures	13,577.10
Real Estate owned other than Banking Premises	11,023.22
Cash in vault and due from other Banks	591,141.73

TOTAL \$1,207,193.11

#### LIABILITIES

Capital Stock (Common)	\$ 100,000.00
Surplus	90,000.00
Undivided Profits, Net	5,235.76
Deposits	1,011,957.35

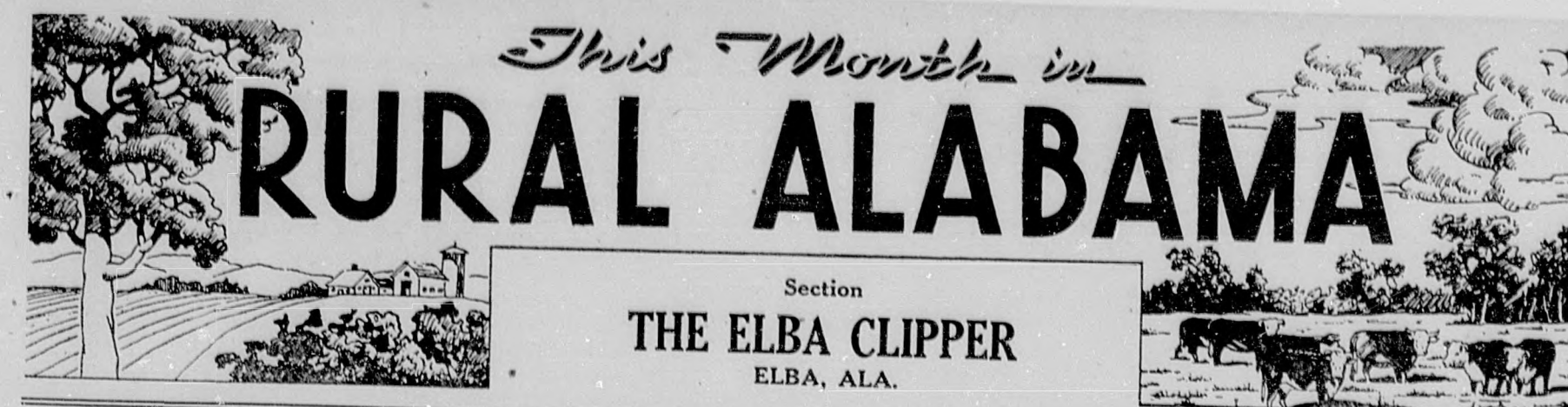
TOTAL \$1,207,193.11

# The First National Bank of Opp, Alabama

C. W. MIZELL  
President

G. C. PIERCE and R. B. McDAVID  
Vice-Presidents

W. B. BENTON  
Cashier



## Chilton Farmer-Veterinarian Is Making Livestock Program Pay

By Max McAliley

BECAUSE he could not buy an Alabama raised colt for his little son, Dr. W. L. Parrish, Chilton farmer, has completely changed his farming system on the basis of the information gained in the search for a "home grown" horse.

When Dr. Parrish graduated from Auburn with a degree in Veterinary Medicine he returned to a farm that had been in the family since it was homesteaded before the Civil War. While he was actively engaged in the practice of veterinary medicine, he continued to operate this farm as a self-supporting, money-making enterprise.

Dr. Parrish's first effort at farming was dairying. This was discontinued in favor of beef cattle and work stock because this required less of his time. His veterinary practice, which comes first with him, is not interfered with.

Failure to find a suitable horse nearer home than Montana set Dr. Parrish to wondering why Chilton county could not raise as fine work stock as any county. With this idea in mind, he purchased the first stallion in Chilton County in recent years. This beautiful animal, now six years old is the sire of more than 15 colts one year old or older in Chilton and surrounding counties.

Soon neighbors became interested in raising their own work stock. Dr. Parrish was instrumental in getting the local farmers exchange to purchase a jack on a cooperative plan. Because of his training and experience, Dr. Parrish was selected to keep the jack long enough to get the breeding program started. This program has been so successful that the jack remains on the Parrish farm.



Louise Parrish is the youngest of the children. Here she is with Dixie, the dog, which also has a job to do around the Parrish farm—bringing home the cows.

Mrs. Parrish, shown here with her washing machine, does her "big share" in making the farm pay. A year-round garden, plenty of poultry, and canning are important contributions which she makes.



rich farm. During the two years the jack has been in the county, he has sired more than 15 foals. Since Dr. Parrish brought his first stallion into the county five years ago, interest in raising work stock has increased until there are six stallions and three jacks now in Chilton County.

Each year two or three mules are sold from the Parrish farm. "We believe that it is possible to market our feed stuff at a higher price by feeding it to livestock than in any other manner," Dr. Parrish says. "For instance, this year mules and turkeys brought approximately the same price per pound. Silage and other crops requiring the minimum amount of labor to produce were fed to the mules with much less attention than would have been required to raise a comparable weight of turkeys."

Of the 125 acres in cultivation,

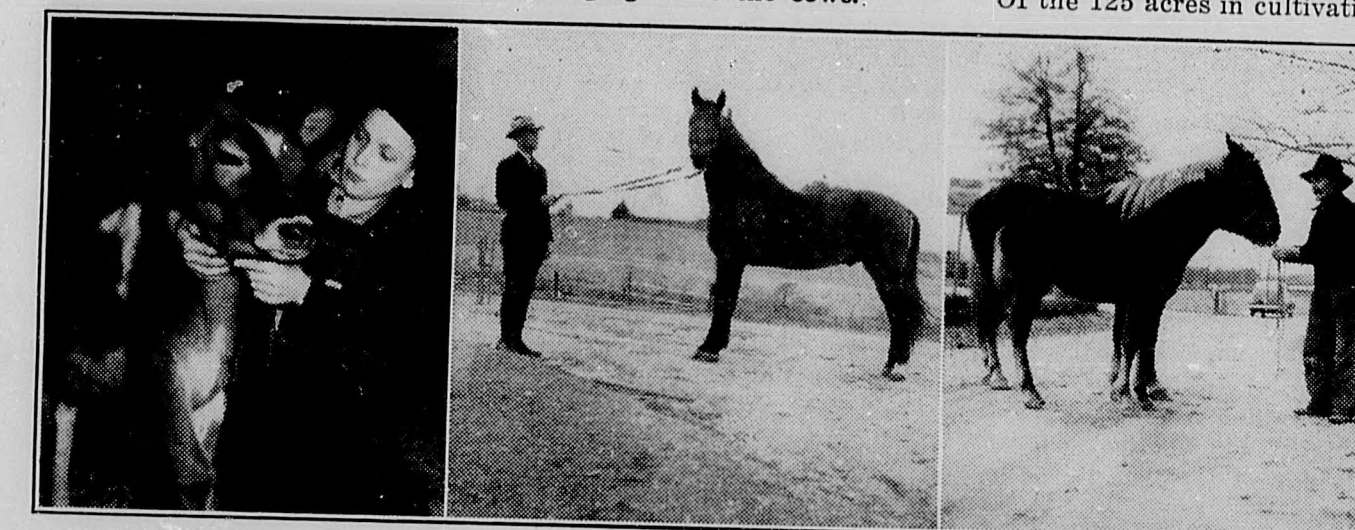
39 acres are planted in Austrian winter peas, vetch, and crimson clover each year. Clover seed is raised on a patch of about two acres. Two trench silos are filled with 75 to 100 tons of sorghum silage every summer. About 40 acres of oats are planted each fall to furnish winter grazing and grain. Permanent grazing is supplied by a 50-acre pasture that has been limed, phosphated and seeded. This year 18 more acres are being improved for permanent pasture to provide for an expanding livestock program.

The local market consumes all of the beef raised on the Parrish farm. The animals are sold when they range in size from calves to baby beef. By producing quality beef, he finds that the local market consumes all the animals he produces, Dr. Parrish says. At the present there is a herd of 40 brood cows on his farm.

"Our farm is entirely on its own in a financial way," continued Dr. Parrish, "and our carefully kept records show that it has been a profitable venture. No part of any income that may be realized from my veterinary practice is used to finance our farming operations."

Mrs. Parrish does her part in the live-at-home program and keeps a garden growing twelve months a year. All the hogs needed by the family and the five tenants are raised on the farm. A sufficient supply of chickens, eggs, and turkeys needed for home use are produced. Mrs. Parrish says they raise all of the food that they can and depend on the livestock and colts for the cash farm income.

There are three Parrish children, Frank, Louise and Ola Mae; the latter is in college at Montevallo.



A live-at-home program for food and livestock for the cash farm income is proving successful for the Parrish family. No part of his income as a veterinarian goes into the farming operations. Here has sired more than 15 colts; and J. S. Kelly, of the Bethel Community, with a 6-month-old colt sired by the Parrish stallion.



## Five-Dollar Prize Leads To Community Center In Dallas

By Dorothy Hixson  
Home Demonstration Agent  
Dallas County

Ed. Note: In the October issue we carried a story about Community Buildings Replacing Little Red Schoolhouses. This was concerned with the work being done in Marengo County by the home demonstration clubs there.

The following story shows that the community building idea has caught on in other counties and that progress is being made along this line elsewhere in Alabama.

WHEN the Home Demonstration Club of Safford and Central Mills won a five-dollar prize in a scrap book contest the club members went bargain hunting. It is their public opinion that they got the bargain of the year: A Community Center!

Ever since the local grade school was closed the community has talked of using the building for a community house, but nothing ever came of the talk because the question of money was immediately raised. The problem continued each year and nothing was done until the five-dollar prize was received.

At the June meeting of the club the money was voted to become a nucleus for a community house fund. At the July meeting the club planned a game party for the community and asked its full cooperation. All members of the club donated a quarter to go to the five-dollar nucleus. The amount raised covered the cost of putting in the electric meter and repairing the lighting fixtures as well as the cost of the party. Eleven members comprised the three committees in charge of the party. They talked up the party, cleaned the schoolhouse, put in the lights, put up decorations, solicited and gathered at the schoolhouse the necessary tables, chairs, games and refreshments; and served as hostesses for the club at the party. There were sixty people at the party which was for adults only. While refreshments

### Nitrate Makes Corn

Nitrate of Soda + Jackson County Corn = \$10.00 profit per acre!

Recent experiments have proved this and the fertilizer in the experiments was applied to the corn as a side-dressing 30 to 40 days after the corn was planted. Due to the fertilizer the yield was 18.2 bushels higher than on unfertilized corn.

With corn being worth about 78 cents a bushel, the 18.2 bushel increase will bring about \$14.20. Fertilizer cost is \$4. Gross profit remains at around \$10 to the acre.

These experiments were conducted on the land of three county farmers last spring and were Extension Service experiments.

were being served. Mrs. C. E. Shuptrine, club president, announced the purpose of the party and the proposal of a community center was accepted by acclamation. S. G. Howard was named temporary chairman and he immediately named a committee to select a permanent board consisting of four men and three women. The permanent board is as follows: W. C. Givhan, W. T. Dalton, Mrs. C. E. Shuptrine, Mrs. R. L. West, Mrs. F. W. Moseley, Douglas Bullard, and J. C. Caine.

The community house will be used for the purpose of intensifying the community spirit. All public gatherings will be held there. Community parties and private parties will have equal use of the building. Any club that wishes to may hold their meetings there. The demonstration club of thirty-five members will make frequent use of it. It will be headquarters for the local Farm Bureau which is to be formed as soon as crops are in. Both the community house board and the demonstration club will sponsor parties for the purpose of covering the expense of upkeep.

Members of the club have resolved that the community house as a whole—equipping, landscaping, wiring, etc., will be their project for the year. The fine start that the club has made gives promise of a wonderful success!

### Cream Stations Planned For Fayette Farmers

A cash market for all the cream that can be produced in Fayette County is in sight as plans proceed to establish a cream station at Fayette and probably one at Berry and Winfield to serve the farmers of Fayette county.

Surveys are going forward in several communities to determine the number of farmers and the estimated amount of cream available now and later in the season, according to County Agent P. R. Pettus.

Cream stations can be established as rapidly as sufficient cream becomes available to operate such stations one or two days a week. Farmers interested in marketing surplus cream any time during the fall and winter are urged to report this to their local committeeman or county agent after which they will be called together in either a community or a county-wide meeting to outline plans for operating cream stations.

Outstanding in 4-H Club food preservation is Hazel Dees, president of the Ramer Senior 4-H Club in Montgomery County. Since joining the 4-H Club, Hazel has canned 1,205 quarts and during the past year she canned 527 quarts. If the canned fruits and vegetables which she canned were bought at 15c a quart they would cost \$77. Her expenses for canning were \$3.25 last year.



### Demonstration Farmer Shows Way To Increase Farm Income And Yields

MAKING more money on the farm is the goal of practically every Alabama farmer. H. D. Humphrey, Route 3, Hartselle, in Morgan County, who is a unit test demonstration farmer cooperating with the Extension Service, is doing just that and has more than \$300 increased income to show for four years' work. His income has risen from \$327 in 1936 to an average of \$976 for the period 1936 to 1939.

This increase in farm income, says R. L. Carlson, assistant county agent, has been due to Mr. Humphrey's cooperation in Morgan County's five-year farm plan.

It is interesting to note that the amount of cropland protected by winter cover has increased from six per cent in 1939 to 53 per cent in 1939. Winter legume acreage on open land increased from five per cent in 1935 to 34 per cent in 1939.

The increased use of winter legumes fertilized with phosphate and lime increased the per acre production of cotton from a normal yield of 375 pounds of lint per acre to an average of 497 pounds per acre for the four-year period 1936 to 1939. The fertilization cost per acre declined from an average of \$11.83 per acre in 1936 to an average of \$2.27 per acre for the period 1937 to 1939.

This decrease in fertilizer cost was due largely to the reduction in the amount of commercial nitrogen applied to cotton from 44 pounds per acre in 1939 to 2.3 pounds per acre during the period 1937-1939.

The land devoted to row crops has been decreased from 79 per cent to 62 per cent during the

four-year period. Hay yields have steadily increased with the use of alfalfa, sericea and fertilized lespedeza. Grain yields have been increased, both corn and oats, by the use of proper fertilization and use of winter cover crops.

These increases in yields and farm income have been accomplished with an increase of only \$5 in total farm operating expenses. With the increase in feedstuff, Mr. Humphrey has been able to increase his livestock from two per cent in 1936 to nine per cent in 1939.

Other demonstration farmers carrying similar programs are S. R. Long, Falkville; W. D. Penn, Danville, Route 1; J. A. Bennett, Decatur, Route 2; Thompson Brothers, Decatur, R. 2; Forrest Anders, Hartselle, Route 3; Noah Webster, Hartselle, Route 3; Virgil Childers, Somerville, Route 2; Henry Bibb, Hartselle, Route 3; J. C. Sharpley, Danville, Route 1; J. N. Jones, Falkville, Route 2; G. H. Burt, Trinity, and S. E. Clark, Falkville, Route 1.

It is hoped that surrounding farmers may be able to get some benefit from experiences of these demonstration farmers in carrying out a well-balanced farm program, Mr. Carlson says.

Have you planned to practice "eat-at-home" farming in 1941? There are so many things that can be produced at home! Every farm should have a garden; some field crops like peas, fresh corn; hogs, dairy cattle and chickens for meat, milk and butter, and eggs. All of these can be grown during this year with just a little planning.

## Kudzu And Corn Rotation Helps Boost Yields

TWO years ago when kudzu was crowned king in Tallapoosa County and the Piedmont section of Alabama, speakers at the jamboree at Camp Hill hailed this comparatively old plant as the triple-duty crop for Alabama. It was described as helping to bring back agricultural prosperity to this section through its hay producing, soil conserving, and soil improving qualities.

Results showing that this last quality can fit into more corn production in the State have just been compiled. The Alabama Experiment Station, the Soil Conservation Service and numerous farmers have been proving in tests during recent years that this crop will help increase corn yields.

The station planted kudzu in 1935, allowed it to grow five years and then planted corn. The yield was 38.3 bushels per acre compared with 9 bushels on similar land without kudzu during the next four years in tests at Prattville. At the Aliceville field in Pickens County land following kudzu produced 27.5 bushels as compared to 6.9 bushels on land without kudzu.

This meant that the kudzu increased the corn yields an average of 29.3 bushels per acre annually at Prattville and 20.6 bushels at Aliceville for the following four years.

These results confirmed earlier experiments showing that kudzu planted in 1916 and turned in 1919 increased sorghum hay, corn and oat production during the following 11 years.

During the past two years the Soil Conservation Service cooperated with 19 farmers in project and camp areas and soil conservation districts in several southeastern states in trying out the practice on their farms. The yields varied from 16.5 bushels per acre on the poorest area to 43.7 bushels on the best area. The average yield was 30.7 bushels per acre compared with an average yield of only 7.6 bushels per acre before the land was planted to kudzu.

The corn was planted only on terrace interval strips, ranging from 40 to 100 feet in width, through the kudzu fields. Hay was harvested from the remainder of the kudzu fields. At corn harvesting time in the fall, the ground in the corn area was again well covered with kudzu vines.

"This is an excellent demonstration of another way of using kudzu, that of building up the soil and bringing it into long time rotations," says E. C. Richardson, assistant agronomist of the Soil Conservation Service, who worked with farmers and the Alabama Experiment Station in conducting the tests.

"After a badly eroded area of this kind has grown kudzu for a few years, every fourth terrace interval could be brought in to cultivation by planting it to corn.



Kudzu has been called the triple-duty crop because of its hay producing, erosion control, and soil improving qualities. Experiments by the Alabama Experiment Station and the Soil Conservation Service are proving in tests in Alabama that the latter quality is a fact—especially with corn. High producing corn growing in a kudzu rotation in Tallapoosa County is shown above. Note the kudzu growing in the corn.

## Intelligent Management Brings Success In Sheep Production

SHEEP which have been classed as a more profitable type of livestock than any other is bringing a profit to T. A. Wall, Route 1, Wetumpka, Elmore County. Mr. Wall is succeeding by following three essentials—protecting the flock from dogs, treating for internal parasites, and furnishing winter grazing and shelter.

Mr. Wall sells his wool in Atlanta and averages about five pounds of wool per ewe. Last spring he sold \$29 worth of wool which more than paid for all the feed which the sheep ate and made his lambs clear profit. With the care he gives his sheep he produces top lambs weighing 75 to 85 pounds. These lambs usually bring around 10c per pound, or from \$7 to \$9 each.

to cultivation by planting it to corn.

"There are thousands of acres of steep, badly eroded land in Alabama on which a rotation of this kind could be applied with great benefit. This would provide adequate erosion control, additional hay which is needed on most farms, and a rotation which would enable the farmer to conserve and improve his soil. It would also enable farmers to produce grain on areas which cannot be maintained in clean cultivated row crops without being ruined by erosion."

Mr. Wall keeps his sheep in a lot near his house at night to protect them from dogs. He treats them with bluestone solution for internal parasites and grows an acreage of oats for winter grazing. He keeps about 20 ewes and averages at least one lamb per ewe each year.

Last year he had one ewe which raised three lambs which is a very unusual occurrence although twin lambs are not at all rare. Many sheep producers say they can safely count on 125 per cent lamb crop.

Mr. Wall attributes much of his success to the fact that he keeps his flock small enough to utilize the feed that he has for them. He doesn't sell all of his lambs but uses them for home meat supply and keeps some for replacements. He started with seven native ewes and a purebred buck. He has used purebred bucks since he has been in the business and by saving his ewe lambs for replacements he now has a flock of almost purebred Hampshire sheep.

Sheep probably fit into a soil conservation program as well as any other class of livestock because they will convert such soil conserving crops as permanent pasture, kudzu, lespedeza sericea, alfalfa, and other small grain into money with the smallest initial investment.

## 50,000 Members Is Goal Of Farm Women's Group

A RICHER and fuller life with a broader social, economic, religious and civic outlook for at least 50,000 Alabama farm women and their families is the goal set by the Council of Home Demonstration Clubs and the Alabama Extension Service. The objective, calling for an increase of 11,000 in club membership, was announced by Etna McGaugh, State home demonstration agent.

Last year club enrollment was over 39,000. Next year they hope to reach 50,000. This is a 200-fold increase over the first home demonstration enrollment of 221 members back in 1915 when the home demonstration clubs for women first came into being.

Every one of the goals set by Alabama's home demonstration club members and home demonstration agents have been reached. The Alabama mattress program was first in the nation. Alabama's participation in the Better Homes Campaign won a prize, with the State Committee receiving one of the nine Special Merit Awards to State Committees which were given in the United States. The live-at-home program is fast coming into its own in this state through sponsorship of the home demonstration clubs.

### Plenty To Eat

Mrs. H. C. Felts, member of the Newbern Home Demonstration Club believes in using all ideas she secures for the improvement of her family. She canned 284 quarts of fruits and vegetables including carrots, okra, peas, soup mixture, corn, tomatoes, turnips, pears, blackberries, plums, pear pickle, pear relish, preserves, bread and butter pickle and cabbage relish for her family of three. This family also has milk and butter the year-round and also 100 chickens and 39 turkeys.

### Rationing

The Farmer-Stockman says, "One way to measure the seriousness of war is to watch the rationing of food. In Britain, as this is written, there is no rationing of bread. In Germany the ration is 80 ounces per person per week; in the German protectorates, 44 ounces; in Italy 24½ ounces. The meat ration in Britain is 32 ounces per person per week; in Germany 17½ ounces; in the German protectorates, 8 ounces. In Poland, the weekly ration per person is 62 ounces of bread, 2½ ounces of butter and fats, 5½ ounces of sugar, 9 ounces of meat and no coffee.



## Diversified Livestock Program Followed By Bullock Farmer

SOME folks believe that farmers are diversifying if they give up cotton production and go into livestock production. Not so with F. S. Adams, Bullock County farmer at Union Springs, who believes that a livestock program should be diversified also. He raises farm work stock, beef cattle, poultry, and sheep.

Mr. Adams does his farm work with brood mares and keeps seven mares from which he raised six colts last year. For his own use and the use of his neighbors he keeps a registered jack and a stallion.

To utilize a large acreage of a rather cheap pasture land, Mr. Adams keeps a herd of graded beef cows and a purebred Angus bull. By making a practice of saving his best heifers each year he now has his herd built up until they are very exceptional animals. He winters his cattle on corn, velvet beans, and cottonseed meal, and has begun a program of using sorghum silage to supplement this winter-feeding.

Mr. Adams also uses a flock of white Leghorn hens as an additional source of livestock income, and is one of the few of the Alabama farmers with a flock of sheep. He states that his sheep make him more money per dollar invested than any other enterprise on the farm. This is due to the fact that Mr. Adams follows the county agent's recommendations in his sheep program, treating them with bluestone for internal parasites and providing oats for winter grazing.

Mr. Adams states that he is having a 100 per cent lamb crop each year, and that his lambs are worth an average of \$7 or \$8 each from ewes which he originally bought for \$2.50. In keeping with the policy of breeding up his livestock, Mr. Adams keeps his best ewe lambs for replacements each year, and now has a much better flock of sheep than the original ewes that he bought.

The three essentials for success with sheep in Alabama are as fol-

lows: 1. Protect them from dogs. 2. Treat them for internal parasites every two weeks during the summer months. 3. Provide them with winter grain crops and winter shelter. If these conditions are complied with, sheep will give good returns on the investment.

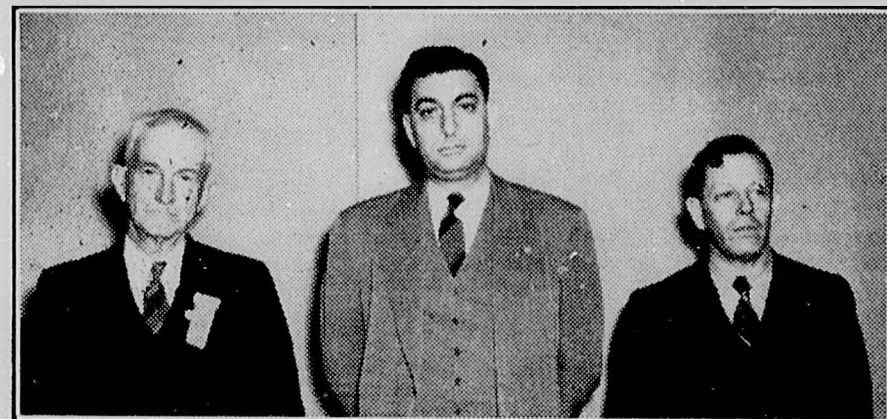
One other important point in sheep production is to have the lambs delivered from December to February so that they will make the early market and also be sold before the worm infestation period. To do this the ewe should be bred from July to September, and should be gaining weight during that period. If the pastures are dry, it might be necessary to feed the ewes two to four pounds of oats per day for three or four weeks during this period. When sheep are handled this way the lambs are practically 100 per cent profit, because the wool will usually pay for the feed.

### Food Of Farm Families Inadequate

Despite the marked progress of the science of nutrition during the last two decades, and the many efforts to spread this knowledge in helping families to better their diets, recent studies indicate that fewer than half of non-relief farm families achieve nutritionally adequate diets—diets that provide a generous margin for safety over minimum requirements. Fully a fourth of these farm families are believed to have diets that are definitely below the safety line.

### Full Pantry

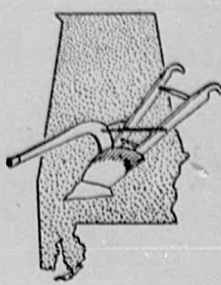
Mrs. Paul Fralic, pantry store demonstrator of Choctaw County, displayed several hundred cans of meat and vegetables and fruits at her home last fall—the results of her 1939-40 budget activities for a full pantry of food for her family. She says that planting something in the garden practically every month of the year really pays dividends.



Full parity for agriculture, cotton insurance, legislation for peanut growers, low interest rates, and continued cooperative effort in soil conservation and improvement are some of the things which the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation has placed on its 1941 calendar. In brief, this rapidly growing organization will work for all the farmers in making agriculture more sound. Officers are W. S. Kirk, Roanoke, second vice-president; Walter L. Randolph, Orrville, president; and J. R. Brunson, Greenville, first vice-president.



*Along the Way*  
with P. O. DAVIS  
ALABAMA LEADS  
NATION



THE Alabama 1941 program under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will be unlike that of any other state. It was worked out by farmers and agricultural leaders of Alabama, approved by proper officials of the United States Department of Agriculture, and launched with a view to making it a national pattern for other states in the future.

More than heretofore the program will emphasize soil conservation plus wise use of land. In launching it we were mindful of the fact that we are not making satisfactory progress in soil conservation; and we are also mindful that each farmer must get a living from his land while conserving and improving it.

Certain five-year goals were designated for each Alabama farmer cooperating in this program. The minimum conservation requirements under the plan are:

- (1) Growing on cropland each year an acreage of erosion resisting and soil-conserving crops equal to at least 25 per cent of the cropland.
- (2) Properly terracing and maintaining terraces on all cropland in the farm subject to erosion that is not in or is not established in permanent vegetative cover.
- (3) Establishing and maintaining perennial soil-conserving crops approved by the state committee, including kudzu, lespedeza sericea, and alfalfa, on at least one acre for each 15 acres of cropland.
- (4) Establishing and maintaining permanent pasture on at least one acre for each 15 acres of cropland.

By launching this program Alabama, in my judgment, has jumped ahead of other states. Washington officials told us we could do it because of our coordination of all agricultural forces as revealed by outstanding work done heretofore. This is encouraging; yes, it is gratifying.

We believe that the application of this program will enable farmers to have better land and use it to better advantage. Consequently, they will be able to do a better job of feeding themselves, and also of combining livestock with cotton, trees, and other cash crops.

Alabama, as we have said frequently, can have only a limited amount of land in cotton. Much of this land requires a lot of fertilizer which is expensive. We must reduce this fertilizer bill,—especially that portion which can be produced in a sound cropping system. We should not reduce it except where we can economize by reducing. In fact, our land needs more plant food but we need to produce all of it that we can.

Then we must take other land and make pastures and feed crops for livestock. In some instances, truck crops can be produced at a profit. We must not overlook a single bet to produce something that we need on the farm or that will sell at a fair price.

During the next few weeks every farmer in Alabama is to be contacted about this program and a work plan made for and by him. It is very important for everyone to understand it and start immediately with his application. All must realize that those who fail to do their minimum conservation work will lose not only their cash payments but also a portion of Class 1 payments available under the AAA program.

"The Alabama Plan," as it has been named, is a collection of the essence of the best in better farming combined with soil conservation as we have approached these objectives in the past. By doing an outstanding job we will be lighting the way to other states and, therefore, our plan is due to become national. This, in addition to its benefits to us, is another reason for our doing an excellent job.

William H. Gregory, our extension livestock specialist, keeps reminding us that farmers of Alabama are missing a big opportunity in not raising more sheep. They cost very little and they produce at least two money crops, lambs and wool. Occasionally some older sheep are sold.

They are also valuable for weed control. They like weeds and they do an effective job of keeping them down. Management is very simple.

Mr. Gregory is correct. We need a lot more sheep on Alabama farms. In most instances they should be small flocks. Where opportunity is available, however, there should be larger flocks.

## Lowndes FFA Boy Succeeds

CHARLES NORRIS, student in vocational agriculture at Hayneville High School, Lowndes County, has conducted a farming program during the past year that may well be called outstanding.

It could not be classed as such because of its size; it was quite small when compared with those of some of his fellow students. Neither was it outstanding because of the profit he made from it, for that amounted at best to only a few dollars in cash. The success of Charles' program was due to his making the most of the opportunities he had. These were necessarily few because the family is large—Charles is the second oldest of ten children—and they live on a small rented farm. In spite of this, Charles carried out a program which added materially to the family living, leaving his father free to go about other important tasks in providing livelihood for a large family.

Working in cooperation with his sister who was a student in vocational home economics, he planned and produced a splendid year-round home garden. In October, as dry as this fall has been, he had turnips, collards, lima beans, tomatoes, snap beans, squash, and peppers growing in

his garden. Throughout the year Charles' garden supplied fresh vegetables for a large family, and from it were canned over two hundred quarts of vegetables for winter use.

A second item in Charles' program was a gilt which he raised and which now has a litter of fine pigs. Realizing the importance of feed production for livestock in a balanced farming program, Charles selected corn as a third item in his program. Using approved fertilizer practices, he produced approximately thirty bushels of corn per acre even with very adverse weather conditions.

## Pike Farmers Like Pine Trees

In Pike County several farmers planted pine trees on their land four or five years ago. The trees they planted then are now from 15 to 20 feet high and other folks are making plans to plant this winter. Friends and neighbors have seen the results and know what trees will do to abandoned cropland.

J. W. Whittington, of Tarentum, is one of the farmers who first planted trees. Here's what he says, "Back in 1936 when a Soil Conservation Service worker asked me about planting some pines on my farm, I didn't want them at all. But I finally agreed to plant some on an abandoned field. Now these trees have grown so fast and look so good, I wish I had some more."

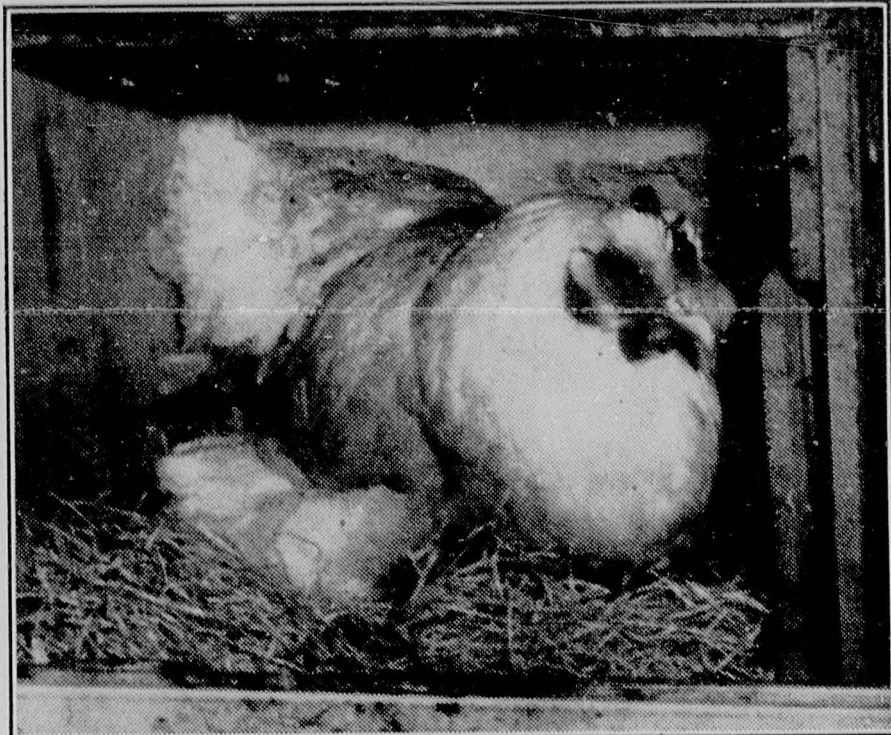
Perhaps you'd like to put out a few seedlings this winter? If so, drop in and see your county agent. He can tell you where to get your trees and what kind would be best for this particular section of the State. And remember, one of the best ways to hold worn out land on your farm is to seed it to pines or black locust trees.

### Democracy—Ours!

American democracy will mean different things to different people, says Claude Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture. We wouldn't have it otherwise. The democratic way of life gives the other fellow room to disagree. But there are a few central fundamentals in the democratic ideal of every American. We hold sacred the civil liberties. Within the limits of decency and fairness everyone may speak and write and vote and worship as he thinks best. We hold also that the opportunities in our economy to do useful work shall be open to everyone in proportion to his ability to contribute skill or strength or ideas. And we hold that in our democracy the people shall have a voice in making the decisions that affect their own welfare.

### Unity and Cooperation

Cooperation has been the secret of the success of the AAA farm program. Organization among farmers has helped to bring about that cooperation. In 1933, in the first Agricultural Adjustment Act, farmers wrote the unity of agriculture into law. That unity has been expressed in other legislation since then. It remains the foundation which makes national programs for agriculture possible. So long as unity endures, we will have national farm programs. Without it, national farm programs are impossible, according to Claude Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture.



We have already learned how to make hens lay, how to keep down excessive chick deaths, and how to make broilers and fryers grow fast and bring the most money. Now D. E. King, poultry professor at Auburn, tells how we can make the hens set any time we want them to. His method: Confine hen to pen, or house one day and night without feed or water, then place her in square nest with 10 hardboiled or artificial eggs, or four hardboiled eggs and two one-day old chicks. Cover the nest with burlap and do not disturb for four or five days, except to feed once a day. Mr. King finds that 100 per cent of the hens will brood chicks or take a setting of eggs when the two chicks are used and over 60 per cent will when only the eggs are used.

## County Agent And Weekly Newspaper Editor Are Team

RESPONSIBLE in a great measure for the improvement in agriculture throughout the United States and still working together to bring farmers up the ladder in income is the team of country editor and county agent. These two have worked closely together and to them goes much of the credit for agricultural advancement.

That is the idea back of an article written by M. L. Wilson, director of the Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Washington, appearing in a recent issue of the American Press.

He writes: "Save the soil . . . Diversify your crops . . . Plant in rotation . . . Grow legumes . . . Produce all the food for home use on the farm . . . Keep a cow . . . Plant a garden . . . Try some fertilizer."

American farmers the country over will recognize these old familiar slogans.

The fact is, they are old but they would not be so familiar were it not for the county agricultural agent and his good friend and co-worker, the country editor.

It is no exaggeration to say that the partnership of the county agent and the county newspaper editor has within the past 30 years brought about a revolution in farming methods. The results are universally acclaimed.

### History of Movement

In a few words this is what has happened:

At the turn of the century the United States was nearing the end of the row as far as new farm

land was concerned. The one-crop system seemed fatally rooted in wide sections of the country, wearing out the soil and lowering the standard of living on the farms.

Came the revolution. Quietly at first. Land grant colleges, dotted about the states, led the way. The discovery was made that the scientific approach was possible in every department of farm life—treatment of the soil, crop cultivation, general management, marketing of produce.

### Supplied the "Oomph"

How to bring these things from the academic cloister and the experiment station to the door step of the dirt farmer?

Into the picture at this point stepped the county agricultural agent. Picturesque, evangelical in zeal, imbedded in the grass roots himself, traveling from farm to farm on foot or horseback, he appeared as a veritable missionary of the new farm movement. Today the movement has flowered into such substantial growths as the far-flung Extension Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, farm bureaus, and countless boys' and girls' clubs. It was the role of the county agent to supply the necessary "oomph" at the beginning of the movement and to continue to function as an ever-present spark plug.

On the country editor he leaned heavily from the earliest days. Usually the work of the county agent made good copy. Frequently he would write a column of his own in the country weekly.



## Farm Dollar Isn't As Big Today As It Was In 1913

THE disparity between farm income and non-farm income has amounted to over two billion dollars a year since 1929.

Parity income for agriculture is the same share of the total per capita income available for living that agriculture received in the 1904-14 period. This is the most recent period of "normal" times. It was a period when farm and city income were in balance—when farm products flowed freely to the cities and city goods flowed freely to the farms.

The disparity of farm buying power now as compared with this earlier balanced period was well illustrated by former Secretary Wallace in a statement to the Senate Appropriations Committee. He quoted prices of identical articles from two mail order catalogs, one of 1913 and the other of 1940. He said, in part:

"Take work shirts for example. Work shirts could be ordered from the 1913 catalog for an average price of 57 cents. The average price in the 1940 catalog is 73 cents, an increase of 28 per cent. At January 15 prices in 1913 it took 4.7 pounds of cotton to buy a work shirt. The cost now is the equivalent of 7.2 pounds of cotton, based on January 15 prices, or 53 per cent more than in 1913. The cost of bib overalls has increased 39 per cent in dollars and cents. In terms of cotton, the cost has increased from 5.8 pounds to 9.6 pounds, or 66 per cent.

"In each of these examples I have tried to pick articles that are essentially the same now as in 1913. Common nails haven't changed much, if any, since 1913, but the price has gone up 74 per cent. At January 15 prices for hogs in 1913 it took 31 pounds of hogs to buy 100 pounds of 8-penny nails. But at January 15 prices in 1940, it took 70 pounds of hogs to buy 100 pounds of 8-penny nails, an increase of 126 per cent.

"The quality of an ordinary 4-pound axe probably is no better now than in 1913 but the price has almost doubled, rising from 96 cents to \$1.89—an increase of 97 per cent. The amount of wheat required in exchange for a 4-pound axe has increased from 1.2 bushels to 2.2 bushels—or almost double what it was 27 years ago.

"The cost of a 60-tooth, 2-section spike-tooth harrow in 1913 was \$10.06, but the cost now is \$19.75—an increase of 96 per cent. At January 15 prices for wheat in 1913 it took 12.9 bushels to buy a spike-tooth harrow. At January 15 prices in 1940 it took 23.4 bushels of wheat to buy one, or 80 per cent more.

"Corn planters are essentially the same now as in 1913, but the price has gone up from \$31.25 to \$65.95—an increase of 111 per

cent. The important point for the corn producer is the amount of corn it takes to buy a corn planter. In 1913 it took 63 bushels of corn to buy a two-row, check planter. Today it takes 124 bushels. Thus the real price to the corn producers is now double what it was in 1913. At January 15 prices this year it took 124 bushels of corn to buy a two-row corn planter.

"In 1913, a long-handled round point shovel could be purchased for 48 cents. The cheapest shovel of this type quoted in the 1940 catalog is for sale at 79 cents, an increase of 65 per cent. Twenty-seven years ago a three-line hay fork could be bought for 39 cents. A similar fork today costs 79 cents, or 103 per cent more.

"In all probability, the profit margin per unit of the concern issuing the catalog is no greater now than it was in 1913. In fact, because of an increased volume of sales, the margin might well be less. The concern is one of the most efficient merchandising establishments in the country. Other factors than increased profit margin account for most, if not all, of the increases in cost. Whatever these factors are, they have given us the farm problem, and economies at the expense of agriculture are no contribution to its solution."

### Earning By Saving

Economy is the theme of Chapman Spring Home Demonstration Club members, in Chocoma County. Instead of throwing away fertilizer, flour and tobacco sacks, these women turned them into useful and attractive articles. Each of the 28 club members was asked to make one article and bring to a regular meeting. Dresses, luncheon sets, kitchen towels, aprons, table cloths, and rugs were a few of the things resulting from heretofore wasted sacks.

### It's Part Of The War

A recent issue of "Food Industries" recounts the following sidelight of the current war in Europe as related to farms:

"Among the lesser horrors of the war is a tale from England about a Welsh farmer who was prosecuted for selling milk that was deficient in butterfat content. He successfully pleaded that bombing was responsible, and was supported by a dairy scientist who testified that within 24 hours after the raid only four out of twenty-one cows gave normal milk."



Let's not let this happen here. Alabamians are becoming conscious of the destruction and loss resulting from woods burning. If every Alabamian, both city and rural resident, would adopt this slogan, "Let's Not Let This Happen Here," fires could be further reduced. It's a job for all of us.

## Rural America Is Lighting Up With Cheaper Electricity

HOW electricity in rural areas is making an important contribution to the national defense program is dramatically told in the first history of rural electrification to be written—"Rural America Lights Up," by Harry Slattery, Administrator, Rural Electrification Administration.

The author, chief of the rural program that now serves over a million American farms, traces the phenomenal growth of electrical development from 1910 to the present, and shows how in the past five years more American farms have been electrified than during the previous 50 years.

"Rural America Lights Up" tells how rural electrification now supplies power to 115 different industries engaged in the defense program throughout the country; also, how it has helped introduce labor-saving equipment to all the sections it serves.

Farm electric rates have been

reduced from an overall average rate of 18c per kwh in the period from 1910 to 1923 to 9c per kwh during the second period from 1923 to 1935 to 4½c per kwh at present. Lower costs of all materials used in rural distribution lines made possible by large purchases and improved engineering processes are credited with being the determining factor in bringing costs of energy down.

Further lowering of costs is made possible by "self-help" co-operatives whose members, at their own option, supply much of the labor, under proper supervision for building the lines. In some instances these members cut the poles from native timber and treat them in their own plants. The money thus earned by the co-operative members is used for wiring their homes and purchasing appliances. These members, too, make group purchases of appliances resulting in savings of from 25 to 40 per cent.

## Funchess Outlines Sound Alabama Farm Program

By M. J. Funchess  
Dean of Agriculture and Director of Experiment Station

ALABAMA farmers receive about the lowest income for a year's work of all farmers in the United States. No one is proud of the fact that we receive so little for our effort. Every person interested in the general welfare of the State should be interested in the farm program and should be willing to do whatever he can to lift Alabama from the depths in which it finds itself, agriculturally speaking.

Briefly stated, the cause of our low farm income is the low production of crops per acre, and the use of only a few acres of land per person engaged in agriculture. It is quite impossible for Alabama farmers to support their needs for roads, churches, schools, home improvements, and all the other essentials and luxuries that they would like to have as long as they produce as little for sale as they do now. It may be well to illustrate the need for increased production by making a comparison between Iowa and Alabama production. The contrast between farm production in these two states clearly illustrates the Alabama farm problem.

Alabama farmers have approximately 9,720,000 acres of usable cropland; Iowa farmers have approximately 27,000,000 acres; Alabama has five acres of harvested crops per person; Iowa has approximately twenty acres. In 1939 Iowa farmers made an average yield of fifty-two bushels of corn per acre for the entire State, and a total crop of 503,776,000 bushels of corn. Alabama farmers produced 10 bushels per acre on 3,408,000 acres with a total crop of 34,080,000 bushels. Iowa farmers produce around 200,000,000 bushels of oats. To some 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 by Alabama farmers.

In 1937 the sale of cash crops by Alabama farmers amounted to \$73 per capita; by Iowa farmers \$77 per capita. That same year Alabama farmers sold livestock and livestock products to the extent of \$20 per capita while the Iowa farmers sold \$469 worth of this kind of farm products. In 1939 Alabama farmers received about \$20 per capita in government payments of all kinds as compared with \$72 per capita for Iowa farmers.

Any farm program in Alabama that has for its objective the improvement of the economic status of farmers must have as its major objective the increased production of crops and of other farm products for sale. However, increased production must not be blindly incurred. There is no point in producing commodities that cannot be sold. This leads to the question—what may be produced in increased quantities on Alabama farms with a reason-

able hope of a sale for this larger output per farm?

Any increased production of farm crops must be in the form of increased grain, forage, and pastures. These increased yields of grain, forage and pasture must be converted into some form of livestock or livestock products. There is a market in Alabama for any kind of farm animal of reasonable quality or for any kind of animal product of reasonable quality. As a matter of fact, we now ship into Alabama many millions of dollars worth of animal products, because we supply so little of our needs ourselves.

As long as we produce so little for sale on about 7,000,000 acres of land and as long as we are shipping into our state millions of dollars worth of livestock products, marketing is not our real problem. There is a report that some of the milk processing plants in Alabama may have to close because of their failure to obtain enough milk to permit them to operate successfully. Please remember this: refiners to plants already established—to existing markets.

Farm commodities produced cheaply enough to meet competition on either the local or the American market must have been produced at a high yield per acre. It is entirely impossible to produce cheap hogs or milk or poultry or eggs on low crop yields per acre. We should all clearly understand that animals are simply means of disposing of some kind of farm crops. To produce a cheap animal the pasture must be good, the yield of corn must be good, the yield of peanuts must be good, and the yield of forage must be good.

At the Wiregrass Substation in 1932 an experiment was started to determine the effect of grazing peanuts on the land. A three-year rotation of cotton, peanuts, and corn was followed, and the peanuts hogged off. Cotton was fertilized with 600 pounds of 6-8-4 fertilizer, but no fertilizer of any kind was applied to either peanuts or corn. The average yields for the last three years (1938-1940) have been 1,337 pounds of cotton, 2,012 pounds of peanuts, and 46.9 bushels of corn. These results were obtained in good upland soil. Its productivity is indicated by the yields of 11.4 bushels of corn and 821 pounds of peanuts where these crops have been grown continuously on unfertilized, adjoining plots.

Large crop yields may be obtained in other cropping systems. At the Sand Mountain Substation average yields of 1,696 pounds of cotton and 50.0 bushels of corn have been made over a ten-year period by growing these crops in a two-year rotation in which the cotton received 600 pounds of a 6-8-4 fertilizer followed by vetch fertilized with 600 pounds of



Here's John Williams, of Stevenson, Jackson County, with his prize-winning Hereford beef calf and Poland China gilt which brought John two first prizes at the Jackson County fair last fall. John is learning good management practices in both types of livestock.

## 4-H Club Member Is Livestock-Minded Now

JOHN WILLIAMS, 15-year-old 4-H club member from Stevenson, Alabama, won first place with both his purebred Poland China gilt and his Hereford beef calf at the Jackson County Fair last fall.

In 1938 John decided to carry a beef calf as his project so he bought one from his father. This calf was an offspring from a purebred Hereford bull and grade cow. He kept this calf until it was thirteen months old. Then he entered and sold it in the Knoxville Fat Cattle Show. The calf weighed 932 pounds and brought him a net profit of \$44.50.

Last year, John decided to get himself another calf together with a purebred Poland China

gilt. He is now well on the way to a good profit from both, winning first place with each at the Jackson fair. He plans to keep his calf and fatten it until April, 1941, and then sell it at the Fat Cattle Show in Montgomery. The calf is now ten months old and weighs 760 pounds.

John has kept his pig in a pen and fed it commercial hog ration partly but the main feed has been corn, table scraps, green feed and mineral mixture. He plans to sell enough registered pigs from his first litter to pay expenses up-to-date and from then on he will be an independent hog grower. He also has plans for the Auburn type farrowing house which he hopes to construct before his pig farrows.

0-8-4 fertilizer. The vetch was turned for corn, and no other fertilizer was added to the corn. In exactly the same rotation, but with no nitrogen to the cotton or vetch for the corn, the yields have been 589 pounds of cotton and 8.5 bushels of corn for the ten-year period. Yields of 1,410 pounds of cotton and 41.0 bushels of corn have been made at the Tennessee Valley Substation in the same experiment.

It now becomes clear that the conservation and the improvement in the fertility of Alabama lands are the beginning points in building a farm program that can stand the stress of present day conditions. Possibly eighty-five per cent of all cultivated land in Alabama needs to be terraced. Next should come a definite farm program that has as its objective the production of the necessary feed, forage, and pasture to support some kind of livestock for sale. This program still leaves cotton in the forefront as our most important crop. However, we have more than nine million acres of available cropland and are

using only a slight fraction more than two million acres in cotton production. A sound farm program must deal intelligently with this remaining seven million acres of land not in cotton.

The all-inclusive farm problem in Alabama, therefore, is the problem of land conservation, land improvement, and the organization of non-cotton lands into a feed and forage production program that is definitely and intelligently related to the support of the offspring from a given number of brood stock. An adequate supply of home-grown feed and forage for a full year can be had only from such an organized farm.

If and when we adopt the fundamentals of a real farm program, we may nearly double the cash income on Alabama farms. On the other hand, unless some such program is developed and followed, there is little hope that Alabama farmers will be much better off ten or twenty years from now, regardless of the number of agencies that may be trying to serve farmers.



